United Nations S/2009/339

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 July 2009

Original: English

Austria: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter to the President of the Council from the Secretary-General dated 19 June 2009, attaching the letter from the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia ("the International Tribunal") dated 27 May 2009 and the letter from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda ("the ICTR") dated 29 May 2009 (S/2009/333),

Recalling its resolutions 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993, 1581 (2005) of 18 January 2005, 1597 (2005) of 20 April 2005, 1613 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1629 (2005) of 30 September 2005, 1660 (2006) of 28 February 2006, 1668 (2006) of 10 April 2006, 1800 (2008) of 20 February 2008, 1837 (2008) of 29 September 2008 and 1849 (2008) of 12 December 2008,

Recalling in particular its resolutions 1503 (2003) of 28 August 2003 and 1534 (2004) of 26 March 2004, in which the Security Council calls on the International Tribunal to take all possible measures to complete investigations by the end of 2004, to complete all trial activities at first instance by the end of 2008, and to complete all work in 2010,

Taking note of the assessment by the International Tribunal in its Completion Strategy Report (S/2009/252) that the Tribunal will not be in a position to complete all its work in 2010,

Having considered the proposals submitted by the President of the International Tribunal,

Expressing its determination to support the efforts made by the International Tribunal towards the completion of its work at the earliest date,

Recalling that in its resolution 1837 (2008), the Security Council extended the term of office of the permanent judges of the International Tribunal, including permanent judges Liu Daqun (China), Theodor Meron (United States of America), and Fausto Pocar (Italy), who are members of the Appeals Chamber, until 31 December 2010, or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned if sooner,

Expressing its expectation that the extension of the term of office of judges will enhance the effectiveness of judicial proceedings and contribute towards the implementation of the Completion Strategy of the International Tribunal,

Please recycle

Noting that permanent judges Iain Bonomy (United Kingdom), Mohamed Shahabuddeen (Guyana) and Christine Van den Wyngaert (Belgium) have resigned from the International Tribunal,

Convinced of the advisability of allowing the Secretary-General to appoint an additional ad litem judge to the 12 ad litem judges authorized by the Statute, as a temporary measure, to enable the International Tribunal to assign a reserve judge to one of the trials, and *taking note* of the assurance by the President of the International Tribunal that this temporary measure will be within existing resources,

Convinced further of the need to enlarge the membership of the Appeals Chamber in view of the anticipated increase in the workload of the Appeals Chamber upon completion of the trial proceedings,

Stressing the need to ensure that none of the Appeals Chamber judges is assigned to any case to which he or she was assigned at the pre-trial or trial stage,

Urging the International Tribunal to take all possible measures to complete its work expeditiously,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to review the extension of the term of office of the permanent judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Appeals Chamber, by 31 December 2009, in light of the progress of the International Tribunal in the implementation of the Completion Strategy;

2. *Decides* to extend the term of office of the following permanent judges at the International Tribunal until 31 December 2010, or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned if sooner:

– Carmel Agius (Malta)

– Jean-Claude Antonetti (France)

– Christoph Flügge (Germany)

– O-Gon Kwon (South Korea)

– Bakone Justice Moloto (South Africa)

– Alphons Orie (Netherlands)

– Kevin Parker (Australia)

– Patrick Robinson (Jamaica)

3. *Decides* that the term of office of the permanent judges appointed to replace Iain Bonomy (United Kingdom), Mohamed Shahabuddeen (Guyana) and Christine Van den Wyngaert (Belgium) shall extend until 31 December 2010, or until the completion of the cases to which they will be assigned if sooner;

4. *Decides* to extend the term of office of the following ad litem judges, currently serving at the International Tribunal, until 31 December 2010, or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned if sooner:

– Melville Baird (Trinidad and Tobago)

– Pedro David (Argentina)

– Elizabeth Gwaunza (Zimbabwe)

– Frederik Harhoff (Denmark)

– Uldis Kinis (Latvia)

– Flavia Lattanzi (Italy)

– Antoine Kesia-Mbe Mindua (Democratic Republic of Congo)

– Michèle Picard (France)

– Árpád Prandler (Hungary)

– Stefan Trechsel (Switzerland)

5. *Decides* to extend the term of office of the following *ad litem* judges, who are not currently appointed to serve at the International Tribunal, until 31 December 2010, or until the completion of any cases to which they may be assigned if sooner:

– Frans Bauduin (Netherlands)

– Burton Hall (Bahamas)

– Raimo Lahti (Finland)

– Jawdat Naboty (Syrian Arab Republic)

– Chioma Egondu Nwosu-Iheme (Nigeria)

– Prisca Matimba Nyambe (Zambia)

– Brynmor Pollard (Guyana)

– Vonimbolana Rasoazanany (Madagascar)

– Tan Sri Dato Lamin Haji Mohd Yunus (Malaysia)

6. *Decides* to allow ad litem judges Harhoff, Lattanzi, Mindua, Prandler and Trechsel to serve in the International Tribunal beyond the cumulative period of service provided for under article 13 ter, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Tribunal;

7. *Decides* that upon the request of the President of the International Tribunal, the Secretary-General may appoint additional ad litem judges in order to complete existing trials or conduct additional trials, notwithstanding that the total number of ad litem judges serving at the International Tribunal will from time to time temporarily exceed the maximum of twelve provided for in article 12, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the International Tribunal, to a maximum of thirteen at any one time, returning to a maximum of twelve by 31 December 2009;

8. *Decides* to amend article 14, paragraph 3, and article 14, paragraph 4, of the Statute of the International Tribunal and to replace those paragraphs with the provisions set out in the annex to this resolution;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Annex

Article 14

Officers and members of the Chambers

3. After consultation with the permanent judges of the International Tribunal, the President shall assign four of the permanent judges elected or appointed in accordance with article 13 bis of the Statute to the Appeals Chamber and nine to the Trial Chambers. Notwithstanding the provisions of article 12, paragraph 1, and article 12, paragraph 3, the President may assign to the Appeals Chamber up to four additional permanent judges serving in the Trial Chambers, on the completion of the cases to which each judge is assigned. The term of office of each judge redeployed to the Appeals Chamber shall be the same as the term of office of the judges serving in the Appeals Chamber.

4. Two of the permanent judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda elected or appointed in accordance with article 12 bis of the Statute of that Tribunal shall be assigned by the President of that Tribunal, in consultation with the President of the International Tribunal, to be members of the Appeals Chamber and permanent judges of the International Tribunal. Notwithstanding the provisions of article 12, paragraph 1, and article 12, paragraph 3, up to four additional permanent judges serving in the Trial Chambers of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda may be assigned to the Appeals Chamber by the President of that Tribunal, on the completion of the cases to which each judge is assigned. The term of office of each judge redeployed to the Appeals Chamber shall be the same as the term of office of the judges serving in the Appeals Chamber.

United Nations S/2009/340

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 July 2009

Original: English

Austria: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter to the President of the Council from the Secretary-General dated 19 June 2009, attaching the letter from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda ("the International Tribunal") dated 29 May 2009 and the letter from the President of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia dated 27 May 2009 (S/2009/333), and the letter to the President of the Council from the Secretary-General dated 26 June 2009, attaching the letter from the President of the International Tribunal dated 15 June 2009 (S/2009/334), and the letter to the President of the Council from the Secretary-General dated 7 July 2009, attaching the letter from the President of the International Tribunal dated 1 July 2009 (S/2009/336),

Recalling its resolutions 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, 1165 (1998) of 30 April 1998, 1329 (2000) of 30 November 2000, 1411 (2002) of 17 May 2002, 1431 (2002) of 14 August 2002, 1717 (2006) of 13 October 2006, 1824 (2008) of 18 July 2008 and 1855 (2008) of 19 December 2008,

Recalling in particular its resolutions 1503 (2003) of 28 August 2003 and 1534 (2004) of 26 March 2004, in which the Security Council calls on the International Tribunal to take all possible measures to complete investigations by the end of 2004, to complete all trial activities at first instance by the end of 2008, and to complete all work in 2010,

Taking note of the assessment by the International Tribunal in its Completion Strategy Report (S/2009/247) that the Tribunal will not be in a position to complete all its work in 2010,

Having considered the proposals submitted by the President of the International Tribunal,

Expressing its determination to support the efforts made by the International Tribunal towards the completion of its work at the earliest date,

Recalling that in its resolution 1824 (2008) the Security Council extended the term of office of permanent judges Mehmet Güney (Turkey) and Andrésia Vaz (Senegal), who are members of the Appeals Chamber, until 31 December 2010, or until the completion of the cases before the Appeals Chamber if sooner,

Please recycle

Expressing its expectation that the extension of the term of office of judges will enhance the effectiveness of judicial proceedings and contribute towards the implementation of the Completion Strategy of the International Tribunal,

Noting that permanent judge Sergei Aleckseevich Egorov (Russian Federation) intends to resign from the International Tribunal,

Convinced of the need to enlarge the membership of the Appeals Chamber in view of the anticipated increase in the workload of the Appeals Chamber upon completion of the trial proceedings,

Stressing the need to ensure that none of the Appeals Chamber judges is assigned to any case to which he or she was assigned at the pre-trial or trial stage,

Noting the concerns expressed by the President of the International Tribunal about the terms and conditions of service of ad litem judges in light of their duration of service and share of the workload of the International Tribunal,

Urging the International Tribunal to take all possible measures to complete its work expeditiously,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to review the extension of the term of office of the permanent judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Appeals Chamber, by 31 December 2009, in light of the progress of the International Tribunal in the implementation of the Completion Strategy;

2. *Decides* to extend the term of office of the following permanent judges at the International Tribunal, who are members of the Trial Chambers, until 31 December 2010, or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned if sooner:

- Charles Michael Dennis Byron (Saint Kitts and Nevis)
- Joseph Asoka Nihal de Silva (Sri Lanka)
- Khalida Rachid Khan (Pakistan)
- Arlette Ramaroson (Madagascar)
- William H. Sekule (United Republic of Tanzania)

3. *Decides* that the term of office of the permanent judge appointed to replace Sergei Aleckseevich Egorov (Russian Federation) shall extend until 31 December 2010, or until the completion of the cases to which he or she will be assigned if sooner;

4. *Decides* to extend the term of office of the following ad litem judges, currently serving at the International Tribunal, until 31 December 2010, or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned if sooner:

- Aydin Sefa Akay (Turkey)
- Florence Rita Arrey (Cameroon)
- Solomy Balungi Bossa (Uganda)
- Taghrid Hikmet (Jordan)

– Vagn Joensen (Denmark)

– Gberdao Gustave Kam (Burkina Faso)

– Joseph Edward Chiondo Masanche (United Republic of Tanzania)

– Lee Gacugia Muthoga (Kenya)

– Seon Ki Park (Republic of Korea)

– Mparany Mamy Richard Rajohnson (Madagascar)

– Emile Francis Short (Ghana)

5. *Decides* to allow ad litem judge Joensen to serve in the International Tribunal beyond the cumulative period of service provided for under article 12 ter, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Tribunal;

6. *Decides*, in light of the exceptional circumstances, that notwithstanding article 12 bis, paragraph 3, of the Statute of the International Tribunal, Judge Joseph Asoka Nihal de Silva and Judge Emile Francis Short may work part-time and engage in another judicial occupation or occupation of equivalent independent status in their home countries during the remainder of their terms of office until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned; *takes note* of the intention of the International Tribunal to complete the cases by mid-2010; and *underscores* that this exceptional authorization shall not be considered as establishing a precedent. The President of the International Tribunal shall have the responsibility to ensure that this arrangement is compatible with the independence and impartiality of the judges, does not give rise to conflicts of interest and does not delay the delivery of the judgment;

7. *Decides* that notwithstanding article 11, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the International Tribunal, and on an exceptional basis, Judge Egorov, once replaced as a member of the International Tribunal, complete the cases which he began before his resignation; and *takes note* of the intention of the International Tribunal to complete the cases by the end of 2009;

8. *Decides* to amend article 13, paragraph 3 of the Statute of the International Tribunal as set out in the annex to this resolution;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Annex

Article 13: Officers and members of the Chambers

3. After consultation with the permanent judges of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the President shall assign two of the permanent judges elected or appointed in accordance with article 12 bis of the present Statute to be members of the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and eight to the Trial Chambers of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. Notwithstanding the provisions of article 11, paragraph 1, and article 11, paragraph 3, the President may assign to the Appeals Chamber up to four additional permanent judges serving in the Trial Chambers, on the completion of the cases to which each judge is assigned. The term of office of each judge redeployed to the Appeals Chamber shall be the same as the term of office of the judges serving in the Appeals Chamber.

United Nations A/63/918–S/2009/341

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
7 July 2009

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-third session
Agenda item 45
Culture of peace

Security Council
Sixty-fourth year

Letter dated 6 July 2009 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Appeal of the Participants of the Third Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions, adopted on 2 July 2009 in Astana.

I would appreciate it if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Rustem **Sagindikov**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

09-39575 (E) 090709

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Annex to the letter dated 6 July 2009 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and Russian]

Appeal of the participants of the Third Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions

We, the participants of the Third Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions,

1. Acknowledging the pressing relevance of humanity's problems, including those in the economic and related sectors as identified during the Congress and realizing our responsibilities to everyone in society;

2. Noting the increasingly important role of religion and highlighting the need for interreligious understanding and cooperation in today's world;

3. Confirming the commitment of people of faith to moral values and to the promotion of mutual respect and harmony;

4. Emphasizing our commitment to the protection and development of our respective cultural and spiritual heritage;

5. Stating unambiguously our opposition to ethnic and religious enmity and hatred while affirming that peaceful coexistence of people of different ethnic origins and religious affiliations is an important basis for human security;

6. Underscoring the important contribution of shared moral values in preventing and resolving interreligious and interconfessional tensions and conflicts;

7. Expressing confidence that interreligious dialogue helps to prevent stereotyping, prejudices and religious conflicts, serving as a tool for reducing tensions and promoting the peaceful settlement of conflicts;

8. Proceeding from the conviction that opposing new threats to societal and global stability requires cooperation of nations, ethnic communities and religions in the field of spiritual and moral education, culture, and the promotion of peace and international security;

9. Reiterating the need to protect the dignity of human beings and their fundamental rights, in particular those of freedom of conscience and of religion;

10. Repudiating the manipulation of religions for the justification and support of militant nationalism and chauvinism;

11. Condemning all forms of extremism and terrorism, especially those perpetrated in the name of religion;

12. Realizing that through joint efforts humanity will be able to reach a better level of mutual understanding and cooperation, enabling a better human coexistence at the local and international levels;

13. Recognizing the contribution of the First and Second Congresses to the promotion of interreligious dialogue, mutual understanding and peaceful cooperation, and appreciating the work of the Secretariat,

We call on religious and political leaders, public figures, scientists, the mass media, and the global community to:

1. Continuously support and facilitate the efforts of religious leaders and organizations towards genuine interreligious dialogue, and to address the urgent problems of humanity so as to find proper solutions, thereby recognizing the positive role that religions can and should play in society;

2. Promote comprehension of the specific character of each religion and culture and support dialogue among religions and civilizations in order to enhance mutual understanding and respect through education;

3. Counteract the manipulation of religions or religious differences for political ends so as to preserve the unity of the society in the respect for legitimate diversity;

4. Deepen mutual understanding by means of cultural exchanges and cooperation in the field of education, always protecting the right of religious freedom and its effective implementation;

5. Demonstrate greater moral and spiritual strength and genuine solidarity in pursuing just solutions to the economic, financial, social and environmental problems plaguing the globalized world.

We, the participants of the Congress, express gratitude to His Excellency President Nursultan Nazarbayev and the people of the Republic of Kazakhstan for their efforts to promote a culture of concord and cooperation among peoples of different ethnic, religious and cultural backgrounds within Kazakhstan and beyond.

We wish every human being peace, security and prosperity.

United Nations A/63/916–S/2009/342

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
8 July 2009
English
Original: Russian

General Assembly
Sixty-third session
Agenda item 114
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations

Security Council
Sixty-fourth year

Letter dated 6 July 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text and translation of a Declaration by the Heads of States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) which was adopted on 14 June 2009 at a meeting of the Organization's Collective Security Council in Moscow (see annex).

I should be grateful if this document could be distributed as a document of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 114, and as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vitaly **Churkin**

09-39645 (E) 090709 090709

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Annex to the letter dated 6 July 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Declaration by the Heads of States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization

The Heads of States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO): the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, at a regular session of the Collective Security Council, discussed the development of the international situation, in particular in the area of CSTO responsibility, and issues of foreign policy cooperation between CSTO member States.

The Heads of CSTO member States note that the international situation shows a tendency to move towards a multipolar system of international relations and a strengthening of global and regional cooperation.

At the same time, there are still a number of negative elements that threaten the security of CSTO member States. In particular, the deadlock on multilateral disarmament issues has not been overcome; the danger of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction has not been eliminated; the inertia of power politics continues; and the negative impact of the world financial and economic crisis on the general situation is strongly evident. Concerted collective efforts at the national, regional and global levels to overcome this crisis could create the necessary conditions for enhancing mutual trust between States and the formation of a new and positive agenda for international relations.

In the view of the Heads of CSTO member States, the crisis in the Caucasus in August 2008 revealed the need for a reform of the existing European security system and has become a catalyst for international dialogue for that purpose.

The Heads of CSTO member States are committed to the goal of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free world and call on all countries to contribute to achieving that goal. They welcome the agreement reached by the Russian Federation and the United States to work together to achieve a gradual reduction in nuclear weapons and also support the universalization and comprehensive strengthening of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as one of the support mechanisms of the collective security system. They intend to work towards making this Treaty more effective on the basis of unconditional compliance by all parties to the Treaty with their obligations and respect for the integrity of the three basic components: non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, disarmament and the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The challenges to international security posed by the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the possibility of non-State entities gaining access to nuclear materials should be addressed on the basis of the NPT.

The Heads of the CSTO member States emphasize the great significance for multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation of the entry into force of the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty and support the signing of a security assurances protocol by all the nuclear Powers.

The Heads of the CSTO member States call for collective work on developing a new security model for the Euro-Atlantic area to begin as soon as possible on the basis of the Russian initiative to conclude a European security treaty. The heads of the CSTO member States expect that the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other international and regional organizations will be able to make a contribution to the dialogue on that subject.

CSTO confirms its readiness to interact in a constructive manner with all interested stakeholders in the Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian regions. The serious lack of security in the Eurasian region can be eliminated only by the joint efforts of all States and international and regional organizations, while respecting the principle that States cannot strengthen their own security by reducing the security of others.

The Heads of the CSTO member States consider NATO to be an important security factor in the Euro-Atlantic region. The following issues, however, are causes of concern: the alliance's efforts to expand; movement of its infrastructure towards the borders of individual member States; promotion of the project for a third United States missile defence site in Eastern Europe; and the delay in the process of ratifying the adapted Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe.

The Heads of the CSTO member States expressed serious concern in relation to the complex situation in Afghanistan, which was becoming increasingly tense. There was also the continuing narcoterrorist threat from Afghan territory. Under these circumstances, the Heads of the CSTO member States are of the view that international efforts should be coordinated more effectively in order to help stabilize the situation in Afghanistan and counter those threats.

The Heads of the CSTO member States consider that in addition to the use of force to counter international terrorism, it is essential to intensify joint political and diplomatic efforts to seek peace in Afghanistan and they are willing to consider initiatives aimed in that direction.

The Heads of CSTO member States confirmed their readiness to increase their cooperation in international affairs with a view to furthering their common foreign policy objectives, strengthening the position of CSTO member States in the modern world and supporting their national security and stability interests.

Moscow

14 June 2009

United Nations A/63/917–S/2009/343

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
8 July 2009

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-third session
Agenda items 13 and 18

Security Council
Sixty-fourth year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 6 July 2009 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instruction from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the press release issued by the Azerbaijani Community of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 5 June 2009 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 13 and 18, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Tofig **Musayev**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

09-39657 (E) 090709

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Annex to the letter dated 6 July 2009 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

PRESS RELEASE

The Congress of the Azerbaijani Community of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan was held on 5 June 2009.

The Congress was attended by 350 elected representatives of the Community currently unifying more than 65,000 people. On the eve of the Congress 69 meetings of the members of the Community were held on the ground, enabling therefore the election of 350 representatives for the participation at the Congress.

The Congress elected the Steering Board of the Community, consisting of 22 members. The Chief Executive of Shusha province of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, Mr. Bayram Safarov was elected as the Head of the Steering Board of the Azerbaijani Community of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The Congress stressed that the return of the Azerbaijani Community to the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan is of the utmost importance for the settlement of the conflict and it is the key element for the establishment of peace and security in the region.

It was stated that for the safe and dignified return of the Azerbaijani population to the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan they should be provided with the appropriate security conditions as well as the rights and immunities equal to those of the Armenian community of the region and the opinion of the Azerbaijani Community should be duly taken into account in consideration of all political issues of the region.

The Congress affirmed that the process of definition of legal status of the region shall take place in normal peaceful conditions with direct, full and equal participation of the entire population of the region, namely, the Armenian and Azerbaijani communities, and in their constructive interaction with the Government of Azerbaijan exclusively in the framework of a lawful and democratic process.

For the purpose to reach a stage where the parties concerned can start considerations of the self-rule status for the Nagorno-Karabakh region within Azerbaijan, the consequences of military occupation and ethnic cleansing must be eliminated. The Azerbaijani Community of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan should return to the lands of their origin as it was before the outbreak of the conflict.

The Congress reiterated that the Azerbaijani Community of the Nagorno-Karabakh region is ready to live with Armenian neighbours within the Republic of Azerbaijan and there is no alternative to that.

The rehabilitation and economic development of the region is essential for the process of normalization of life and restoration of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between the two communities.

The conflict can only be solved on the basis of respect for the territorial integrity and inviolability of the internationally recognized borders of Azerbaijan, and peaceful coexistence of Armenian and Azerbaijani communities in the Nagorno-Karabakh region, fully and equally enjoying the benefits of democracy and prosperity.

Baku, 5 June 2009

United Nations S/2009/344

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 July 2009

Original: English

Twenty-first progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to resolution 1865 (2009), by which the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the French Licorne force until 31 July 2009, and requested me to report on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire and on progress towards achieving the key benchmarks proposed in my nineteenth progress report of 8 January 2009 (S/2009/21). The present report covers major developments since my twentieth progress report on UNOCI of 13 April 2009 (S/2009/196). The benchmarks and indicators of progress are set out in annex I to the present report.

II. Security situation

2. During the period under review, the overall security situation in the country remained generally stable. The main security incidents included armed robberies and other criminal activities in both rural and urban areas, as well as killings, armed attacks perpetrated by unidentified individuals, coupled with abductions and rape of women and girls, and theft and extortion of money in some areas, particularly in the western part of the country.

3. The upsurge in community tensions in the west also remains a major concern and has adversely affected the pace of return of internally displaced persons (IDPs). Reversing this negative trend requires stronger measures from the Government, with support from the United Nations, civil society and local community leaders to comprehensively forge community reconciliation and address land tenure issues and concerns arising from a weak social fabric. The effective restoration of State authority in the west, including building the capacity of rule of law institutions, would also help to address these challenges.

III. Status of implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement

4. As indicated in my previous reports, significant progress has been made in the past two years in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Agreement and its

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supplementary agreements. The main achievements include the end of hostilities between the Forces nouvelles and the national defence and security forces; the removal of the zone of confidence that had physically divided the country; the restoration of free movement of people and goods throughout the country; the successful conduct of a credible process to identify the population and register voters; the overall improvement of the human rights situation throughout the country; sustained dialogue among the main political leaders; the gradual return to the north of State officials displaced during the conflict; the encouraging rebound of the economy; and the technical preparations for the elections. In this regard, on 14 May, the Ivorian Government announced that the first round of the presidential elections will be held on 29 November. However, progress in the implementation of processes related to the reunification of the country as set out in the fourth supplementary agreement to the Ouagadougou Agreement, including the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants and the disarmament and dismantling of militias, centralization of the collection of revenues and the reunification of the defence and security forces, has been limited. Meanwhile, from 21 to 29 May, the Convention de la société civile ivoirienne, an umbrella group of civil society organizations, held its "national consensus days" with a view to reinforce the inclusiveness of the peace process and devise a forward agenda for peace consolidation in Côte d'Ivoire.

5. The Under-Secretary-General for peacekeeping operations Alain Le Roy, visited Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso from 10 to 14 June, to consult national and international stakeholders, take stock of progress made in the Ivorian peace process and familiarize himself with the activities of UNOCI. All his interlocutors, including President Laurent Gbagbo, Prime Minister Guillaume Soro, the Facilitator of the Ivorian peace process, President Compaoré of Burkina Faso, and the leaders of the opposition, reiterated their commitment to hold elections on 29 November 2009, and reassured him that remaining tasks under the reunification agenda would not pose obstacles to meeting the election date.

A. Reunification

6. As regards reunification, the fourth supplementary agreement to the Ouagadougou Agreement set out the modalities and provided a timeline for completing the following key tasks: (a) the disarmament of the former combatants of the Forces nouvelles and the dismantling of the militias, two months before the elections; (b) the reunification of Ivorian defence and security forces; (c) the effective redeployment of State administration throughout the country, including the *corps préfectoral* (local authorities), the judiciary and the fiscal and customs administration; and (d) the centralization of the treasury.

7. Overall, progress in the implementation of the fourth supplementary agreement to the Ouagadougou Agreement remained limited. However, an encouraging development during the period under review was the ceremony to launch the transfer of authority from the Forces nouvelles zone commanders in northern Côte d'Ivoire to the *corps préfectoral* held on 26 May in Bouaké. Further work is now required to develop the operational capacity of the *corps préfectoral* and the redeployed local administration structures, including the judiciary, fiscal and customs authorities and law enforcement agencies.

8. With regard to the deployment of the mixed brigades, 4,000 Forces nouvelles personnel are expected to join an equivalent number of Ivorian national police and gendarmerie. The Integrated Command Centre expects to deploy the mixed units in three phases: first, 2,300 gendarmes and policemen, including 650 and 500 elements from each party in Abidjan and Bouaké respectively; second, 2,700 elements in Odienné, Korhogo, Abengourou and San Pedro; and third, 3,000 elements in Man, Daloa, Yamoussoukro and Bouna. As at 1 July, there were 450 Ivorian police elements, including 350 gendarmes and 100 police officers, deployed in Bouaké, and 101 Forces nouvelles elements in Abidjan. However, these elements do not yet have the full capacity to provide security. In addition to financial and logistical problems, the operationalization of the Integrated Command Centre is also hampered by lack of clear operating procedures.

9. Progress regarding the reunification of the fiscal administration has been very limited. The Forces nouvelles continued to collect revenues in the north, despite the resumed efforts to restore the operations of national financial structures, which remain inadequately staffed and equipped. On a positive note, however, redeployment allowances were disbursed to civil servants who formed part of the first group of redeployed staff in the northern and western regions. The second wave of redeployed officials is still awaiting payments.

10. Despite remaining challenges, progress is being made in the re-establishment of the judiciary and justice institutions in the north. The tribunals of first instance in Bouaké and Man and seven lower courts are now functioning, but the judicial quorum in the tribunal of Korhogo has not yet been reached. The Court of Appeal in Bouaké, which is vital for providing instruction to the lower courts, has yet to open. Most of the designated court clerks have been redeployed, but there is still a critical shortage of essential support staff. As redeployment continues and the caseload for judges expands beyond administrative law matters, more judiciary personnel, including judges, court clerks and support staff, and office equipment and supplies will be required. The lack of progress in redeploying judicial police and corrections officers continues to adversely affect efforts to restore the rule of law throughout the country.

11. Corrections staff, including prison directors, have not yet fully redeployed, and require further training in prison security and human rights. The deployment of approximately 120 penitentiary staff to the north is yet to be completed. Penitentiary institutions face systemic overpopulation and food and medicine shortages, while public safety continues to be compromised by frequent jail breaks.

12. The coordinated redeployment of police, justice and corrections is crucial to the strengthening of the justice system in the north. UNOCI continues to address these and other justice-related challenges throughout the country by providing technical advice to the national authorities. To address excessive pre-trial detention, UNOCI assisted in developing procedural guidelines for non-governmental organizations assisting detainees, as well as in identifying focal points within the prison administration. In part thanks to UNOCI advocacy efforts, the 10th European Development Fund approved by the European Commission on 2 April has earmarked some $23 million for support to judicial and penitentiary system reform in Côte d'Ivoire.

B. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants and dismantling of the militias

13. The activities of the national structures in charge of the disarmament and reintegration of former combatants and militias remained stalled. Whereas the fourth supplementary agreement to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement includes a provision for payment by the Government of a reinsertion allowance, valued at approximately $1,000 for each eligible demobilized combatant and militia member, there is still no clarity on the availability of funds or payment modalities. UNOCI, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and with resources from the Peacebuilding Fund, continued to support the reintegration process through the implementation of 510 microprojects benefiting a total of 2,768 ex-combatants, militias, women affected by the conflict, and youth-at-risk. These projects have helped reduce tensions among the ranks of ex-combatants and contributed towards the creation of a secure environment in the areas in which they have been implemented. At the same time, the role of the impartial forces in the supervision of weapons surrendered by the demobilized elements needs to be strengthened.

14. The Integrated Command Centre and the national programme for reinsertion and community rehabilitation completed the profiling and registration of 37,436 government militias throughout the country, including in Abidjan, in May. During a meeting on 19 June, the Integrated Command Centre, militia leaders and other stakeholders agreed to review the preliminary results of the profiling, taking into account the eligibility criteria adopted in October 2008 as the numbers are significantly higher than expected. The militia leaders also requested to meet with President Gbagbo and Prime Minister Soro to discuss the overall number of militia elements eligible for participation in the process. The quantity of weapons, ammunition and other military items surrendered by the militia, and stored under UNOCI supervision, has remained very low. However, discussions regarding the surrender of any weapons that may have been held back are ongoing.

C. Elections

15. On 14 May, the Council of Ministers adopted a decree setting 29 November 2009 as the date for the first round of the presidential election. In the same decree, in keeping with the provisions of the Pretoria Agreement of 2005, President Laurent Gbagbo confirmed the eligibility of all signatories of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement to stand in the upcoming elections, including the two main leaders of the opposition, Henri Konan Bédié of the Parti Démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire and Alassane Ouattara of the Rassemblement des Républicains.

16. On 18 May, the Facilitator, President Compaoré of Burkina Faso, convened the fifth meeting of the Permanent Consultative Framework, comprising President Gbagbo, Prime Minister Soro, Mr. Bédié and Mr. Ouattara. The Permanent Consultative Framework endorsed the 29 November 2009 date for the presidential election, and agreed on the completion of identification and voter registration operations on 30 June. At the end of June, the Independent Electoral Commission was yet to come up with a detailed and endorsed timeline for the completion of other key aspects of the electoral process, such as the publication of the provisional

and final lists of voters, the production and distribution of identification and voters' cards and the electoral campaign period.

17. Meanwhile, pre-electoral campaigning activities intensified during the period under review and were conducted in a relatively positive atmosphere. In early June, President Gbagbo, accompanied by Prime Minister Soro, visited the western region, where he called on Ivorians to continue to support the Ouagadougou process. For their part, the leaders of the opposition parties campaigned in the Abidjan, Bas Sassandra, Bouaké, Moyen-Comoé and Zanzan regions, including in traditional strongholds of the ruling party.

18. Although the final, consolidated official figures are yet to be released, as of 1 July, some 6.4 million Ivorians had been identified and registered at 10,818 registration centres across the country. In mid-June, operations to register Ivorians residing abroad were launched in 23 countries, resulting in the identification of 38,307 nationals as of 30 June, based on figures from only those countries that have reported back. That figure represents 52.5 per cent of the estimated 72,935 Ivorians residing abroad. Both the domestic and international identification and voter registration operations were officially completed on 30 June. Meanwhile, operations to reconstitute lost or destroyed civil registers concluded on 20 May. To expedite the process, the Ivorian Government adopted a new procedure by which a certified extract of the court record ("plumitif") was accepted in lieu of a birth certificate for voter enrolment. These operations have generated a total of 270,966 applicants, out of which 251,275 were approved by the concerned Commissions.

19. Financial problems and technical delays continued to hamper the identification, voter registration and reconstitution processes during the reporting period. The Ivorian Government experienced difficulties in meeting its commitments to disburse funds to the electoral management bodies (Independent Electoral Commission and National Commission for the Supervision of Identification) and to technical operators in the identification and voter registration process (the French private company SAGEM, the National Institute of Statistics and the National Office on Identification). Frequent strikes and demonstrations by personnel claiming disbursement of salaries affected the various operations. The Independent Electoral Commission is likely to continue to face major logistical and operational challenges in implementing the next stages in the electoral process, including in the production and distribution of voters' cards. The start of the biometric validation of the identification and voter registration data requires the full functionality of the 68 departmental coordination centres, of which only 18 were fully operational as of 1 July.

20. To help address these challenges, and in line with its mandate, UNOCI continued to provide critical support to the identification and voter registration operations, through the deployment of significant transport capacities in the framework of UNOCI "operation transport". UNOCI has also provided 26 generators in order to assist in the identification and voter registration operations in remote areas in the west, as well as 9 generators for back-up power supply to help ensure timely identification data processing in the main coordination centres throughout the country.

21. Meanwhile, UNOCI, in close consultation with all stakeholders, is further refining comprehensive plans for logistical support for elections, encompassing all

critical aspects for discharging effective assistance throughout the electoral period. This includes detailed planning for the UNOCI commitment to secure and deliver all non-sensitive and sensitive electoral cargo from two main distribution warehouses in Abidjan and Yamoussoukro to 70 sites in the national administrative departments. UNOCI also continued preparations to coordinate international election observation activities. On 10 June, the African Union Peace and Security Council announced that the African Union will provide support to the Ivorian electoral process, including through the deployment of international observers at the request of Côte d'Ivoire. UNOCI also plays a key role in facilitating and supporting the redeployment of mixed brigade elements throughout the country, who are expected to lead in providing security for elections under the authority of the Integrated Command Centre.

22. During its meeting on 18 May, the Permanent Consultative Framework requested my Special Representative to provide further clarification on the modalities of his mandate to certify the electoral process. In this regard, my Special Representative sent letters on 2 June to key stakeholders setting out the certification modalities. He also used the occasion of the "national consensus days" organized by the Ivorian civil society to explain the mandate and procedures to the Ivorian public. As indicated in my previous reports, my Special Representative identified the following criteria for certifying the electoral process: (a) the prevalence of a peaceful environment throughout the electoral process; (b) inclusiveness of the electoral process for all eligible voters and candidates; (c) the impartiality of State media and equitable access for all candidates, parties and political groupings; (d) explicit certification of the inclusiveness of the voters' list; and (e) explicit certification of results.

IV. Deployment of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

A. Military component

23. As at 1 July, UNOCI military strength stood at 7,854 personnel, comprising 7,571 troops, 192 military observers and 91 staff officers, including 91 women, against an authorized strength of 7,450. In line with the provisions of Security Council resolution 1865 (2009) that envisaged the reduction of UNOCI force from 8,115 to 7,450 personnel, the military component strength will be reduced by 636 personnel, when a battalion from Bangladesh completes its repatriation on 22 July, leaving the level of the force strength at 7,200 personnel. The UNOCI force is currently deployed at the Force headquarters in Abidjan and at 22 camps of company-size or larger throughout the country. The current force configuration, with a battalion-sized force reserve, company-sized sector reserves, and increased mobility, including through airlift capacities, enhances the flexibility of the force and allows for rapid response to potential threats in support of the Integrated Command Centre. Since the departure of a French Engineer Company in April, preparations have been under way for the deployment of an Egyptian Engineer Company, envisaged to be completed by September 2009.

24. Meanwhile, in early June, the French Licorne completed the reduction by 50 per cent of its force strength, retaining some 900 troops, primarily in the Abidjan

area. However, France reaffirmed that it continues to retain the quick reaction capabilities to support UNOCI, if required.

25. UNOCI troops continued to carry out routine and special activities, such as long-range patrols, air patrolling and increased mobility to ensure quick and timely response to any emergencies. The force also continued to provide transport assistance to the electoral and identification processes. In the framework of inter-mission cooperation, UNOCI and the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) continued to cooperate on cross-border security issues. Regular meetings at the borders, exchange of information, and joint patrolling took place. The eighteenth Inter-Mission Force Commanders Conference, held in Abidjan on 8 May, reviewed the contingency plans for the possible reinforcement of UNOCI by one infantry company and four tactical helicopters from UNMIL, if necessary, for a limited period of up to three months, starting 30 days prior to elections. This contingency plan would be activated only if future assessments show the need for additional reinforcements, beyond the support to be provided by Licorne. However, this requires further discussion with Licorne forces to ensure that the capabilities will be available.

B. Police component

26. As at 1 July, UNOCI police strength stood at 1,183 against an authorized ceiling of 1,200, including 433 police officers and 750 officers in formed police units, including 21 women United Nations police officers and 2 women formed police officers. During the reporting period, the UNOCI police component continued to provide advice and training to the national police and gendarmerie in the Government-controlled areas and assistance to national security authorities in the redeployment of police and gendarmerie personnel to the northern part of Côte d'Ivoire, providing transportation and assistance in planning and monitoring for the planned deployment of 8,000 security elements throughout Côte d'Ivoire to secure the electoral process. Support, advice and mentoring were also provided to the 600 security auxiliaries trained by UNOCI in 2006 and deployed in 54 police stations in the northern part of the country, thereby contributing to the reduction of insecurity in the north. Continued joint patrols conducted by United Nations police officers contributed to rebuilding confidence between policing institutions and the Ivorian population.

27. The UNOCI police component further assisted in the restructuring of the national gendarmerie and police through capacity-building projects, in partnership with various stakeholders, in the areas of general training techniques, forensics, conduct and ethics, and crowd control. The six formed police units continued to protect United Nations personnel, installations and equipment. They also carried out regular joint patrols with other United Nations components and national counterparts to maintain a safe and secure environment within their areas of responsibilities.

28. Following consultations with police-contributing countries and the leadership of both UNOCI and UNMIL, I intend to temporarily redeploy, for an initial period of up to three months, one Police expert from each Mission to the United Nations Office for West Africa in Dakar, Senegal. The redeployment of these officers in an advisory capacity will take place in support of the implementation of the Economic

Community of West African States (ECOWAS) regional action plan to combat illicit drug trafficking and transnational organized crime in the subregion.

V. Humanitarian situation

29. While an estimated 77,860 IDPs, out of approximately 120,000, have voluntarily returned to their areas of origin, land disputes and an overall weak social fabric still pose a threat to the sustained pace of return of the remaining IDPs and hinder the provision of durable solutions for returnees and host communities in the west. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), leading the protection cluster in the west, has been working closely with the local authorities and traditional leaders, including through the deployment of UNHCR protection monitors to several IDP displacement and return areas, to find lasting solutions to the underlying causes of conflict, to promote a favourable protection environment conducive to return and to rekindle the declining IDP return momentum. Meanwhile, financial requirements for responding to critical humanitarian needs were revised to $36.7 million.

30. While humanitarian assistance efforts are being consolidated, the needs of communities affected by the Ivorian crisis are gradually shifting towards recovery. Consequently, humanitarian partners in the country have committed to adapting to the current coordination framework and to anchoring their response planning to mid- and long-term national development objectives. In order to further facilitate the bridging of humanitarian and development interventions, a special window fund for local transition initiatives has been developed within the UNDP-administered basket fund for the "Programme de sortie de crise".

VI. Human rights

31. The prevailing insecurity in certain areas provided a fertile ground for serious human rights violations and led to demonstrations by the local population, who demanded full respect for their right to safety and security. Acts of violence by members of the Fédération estudiantine et scolaire de Côte d'Ivoire and other student groups provoked disruptions in the education sector and caused the death and injury of several persons, as well as the destruction of public and private property. These abuses very often went unpunished. Repeated strikes by teachers' unions threatened the full enjoyment by students of their right to education.

32. Recurrent conflicts in the north between farmers and cattle-breeders over the destruction of the former's crops by the latter's cattle, as well as intercommunity violence fuelled by the resistance of the native population to the return of non-native internally displaced persons, particularly in the western part of the country, threatened social cohesion in several villages. UNHCR deployed a team of 23 monitors in various parts of the west to monitor tensions and work on measures to prevent or respond to conflicts through interventions with local authorities and key partners.

33. In the north, several instances of killings, torture and ill treatment, arbitrary arrest, illegal and incommunicado detention, harassment, forced labour, extortion

and intimidation of civilians were perpetrated by former combatants and traditional hunters.

34. A disturbing trend of abduction, rape and violence against girls and women persisted, especially in the west and north, where young children were raped by unidentified men. UNOCI efforts to prevent and address impunity and violence against girls and women continued with limited progress, including because of delays in the effective redeployment of judicial services. In many instances, the families of victims of sexual violence withdrew complaints and opted for extrajudicial settlement of the matter. Also, fees for medical certification often prevented victims from presenting legal evidence.

35. UNOCI continued to disseminate information and raise awareness of basic human rights norms and principles at the grass-roots level, with special emphasis on the protection of women's rights, to a total of 23,306 people. It also pursued activities aimed at promoting human rights awareness in secondary schools, with the establishment of several new human rights clubs. On 3 April, the Minister of Education committed the Government to the adoption of a national plan of action for human rights education in schools with a view to implementing the 1993 Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action. On 29 June, the National Human Rights Commission submitted its first annual report since it commenced activities on 31 July 2008. The report, covering the last five months of 2008, indicates that the Commission had received complaints about human rights violations in 201 cases, 154 of which remained pending as of 31 December 2008, and makes recommendations to the Ivorian Government aimed at further strengthening the Commission's effectiveness and its autonomy and independence, in conformity with the Paris Principles relating to the status and functioning of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights.

VII. Gender

36. UNOCI focused on sensitizing national and international partners on my campaign to end violence against women, in particular in the context of an upsurge in sexual violence in the country. UNOCI also continued to strengthen the capacity of local women's groups to encourage their participation in the electoral process, and provided technical and financial support in that regard. Furthermore, UNOCI organized a round table on female genital mutilation following a series of awareness-raising sessions for school youth. The round table explored legal, social and health-related implications of female genital mutilation with Government representatives and local stakeholders. UNOCI continued to raise awareness among its personnel and promote gender-mainstreaming by, inter alia, appointing a women's focal point, in line with Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008).

VIII. Child protection

37. Sexual violence against children remained prevalent throughout the country, in particular in areas where law enforcement is weak. Most of these abuses occurred in connection with other serious criminal incidents. UNOCI, in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund, continued its dialogue with the parties to the

conflict in order to prevent and address violence against children, in accordance with the recommendations of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict in Côte d'Ivoire (see S/AC.51/2008/5). In this regard, two follow-up meetings were held with the Chief of Staff of the Forces nouvelles to review progress in the implementation of the Forces nouvelles action plan to address sexual violence, referred to in my previous report. Although the members of the follow-up mechanism have been nominated, the Working Group is yet to convene. Meanwhile, consultations with the Government and other stakeholders to finalize the national action plan to combat sexual violence are ongoing.

IX. HIV/AIDS

38. UNOCI sensitized 478 mission personnel on HIV/AIDS and provided individual counselling and testing services to 225 mission personnel. Meanwhile, UNOCI continued to support several HIV/AIDS outreach projects in Côte d'Ivoire: 25 sex workers completed training in the framework of the joint HIV/AIDS prevention project by the government, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UNOCI, targeting sex workers and Ivorian security forces. Furthermore, 3,313 ex-militia members were sensitized, of which 371 were also offered counselling and testing services as part of a joint initiative by UNOCI, UNDP, UNFPA and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to mainstream HIV/AIDS awareness into the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. Finally, UNOCI, the Ministry for the Fight against AIDS and local non-governmental organizations conducted HIV/AIDS awareness sessions for 127 prison detainees.

X. Economic recovery and financial support to the peace process

39. During his visit to Côte d'Ivoire from 25 to 28 May 2009, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Mr. Dominique Strauss-Kahn, commended the Ivorian authorities on the country's recent economic performance, but reminded them that the implementation of strong policies under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility programme will be essential to stay the course towards debt relief under the Heavily-Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative in the period ahead. Mr. Strauss-Kahn welcomed the decision to include expenditures on large-scale public works in the budget framework and was encouraged by the support among political leaders for the economic reform programme under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility.

40. However, Côte d'Ivoire continues to face serious economic and socio-economic challenges that require further support from the international community. The global financial and economic crisis lowered demand for certain export products, such as timber, triggering the closure of businesses and the dismissal of thousands of Ivorian workers. The Government has reduced parafiscal levies and duties in the cocoa sector, and committed to significantly lower the total taxation of the sector to 22 per cent of the world price by HIPC completion point, which will be crucial for the efforts to reduce poverty, as cocoa farmers account for some 28 per cent of the poor in Côte d'Ivoire.

41. The recent debt sustainability analysis completed in the context of the HIPC decision point shows clearly that Côte d'Ivoire is in debt distress. Côte d'Ivoire has so far received about 55 per cent of its estimated HIPC debt relief through pre-2002 excess debt relief provided by the Paris Club and London Club creditors, and through the reduction embedded in the concessional arrears clearance operations undertaken by the International Development Association in April 2008 and the African Development Bank (AfDB) Group in March 2009. In addition, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative of approximately $2 billion in nominal terms is expected to be delivered by the World Bank Group, AfDB and IMF upon reaching the HIPC completion point.

42. Efforts by the United Nations and the international community to mobilize funds to support the implementation of the Ouagadougou Agreement continued. The two basket funds established and administered by UNDP to support the electoral process and post-crisis peace consolidation activities are fully operational, and continue to receive external funding. Of the $48 million earmarked for the basket fund for elections, $11 million has been disbursed thus far. Meanwhile, the $22 million raised for the basket fund in support of the Government's "Programme de Sortie de Crise" was disbursed in support of various initiatives envisaged in the Ouagadougou Agreement, including the redeployment of State administration, the return of IDPs and reinsertion programmes for former combatants.

43. Pursuant to paragraph 22 of Security Council resolution 1865 (2009), support to the facilitation of the inter-Ivorian direct dialogue and the Special Representative of the Facilitator continued. The project, executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services, received contributions from the Peacebuilding Fund, the World Bank and the European Union, through ECOWAS, in addition to contributions from France and Norway.

XI. Media monitoring and public information

44. UNOCI continued to monitor the Ivorian media with a view to identifying incitements to intolerance, hatred or violence. A number of private media continued to relay provocative statements by political parties and groups against their rivals, and coverage of the activities of political groups by State audio-visual media remained imbalanced. Given the sensitivity of the electoral period, UNOCI held consultations with key Ivorian institutions in charge of monitoring the media, including the Ministry of Communication, the National Council for Audiovisual Communication and the National Press Council, to establish an early warning and prevention mechanism.

XII. Personnel conduct and discipline

45. UNOCI, in cooperation with the Office of Internal Oversight Services, continued to investigate allegations of misconduct by UNOCI personnel and recommended disciplinary action where allegations were substantiated. Awareness-raising activities on my zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual exploitation and abuse were carried out for both United Nations staff members and the host population. Furthermore, efforts were initiated to establish an in-country network on sexual exploitation and abuse, with a view to strengthening victim assistance mechanisms in particular. The network comprises UNOCI, United Nations agencies,

funds and programmes, and international and national non-governmental organizations.

XIII. Safety and security of personnel

46. Despite the overall stable security situation in Côte d'Ivoire, urban crime, roadside banditry, extortion, rape and murder continue to pose significant threats throughout the country. All security measures applicable to United Nations staff continued to be strictly enforced with a view to reducing exposure of staff to criminal and other dangerous situations.

XIV. Financial implications

47. The General Assembly, by its resolution 63/289 of 30 June 2009, appropriated the amount of $491.8 million for the maintenance of UNOCI for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNOCI beyond 31 July 2009, the cost of maintaining the Operation until 30 June 2010 would be limited to the amounts approved by the General Assembly. As at 30 April 2009, unpaid assessed contributions to the special account for UNOCI amounted to $132.2 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations at that date amounted to $1,754.5 million. Reimbursement of troop- and contingent-owned equipment costs has been made for the periods up to 31 December 2008 and 18 December 2008, respectively.

XV. Observations

48. I welcome the announcement of 29 November as the date for the long-awaited presidential elections in Côte d'Ivoire, and look forward to the publication, without further delay, of a consensual and realistic timeline for the completion of the remaining tasks leading to elections, including the publication of provisional and final lists of voters. I am also encouraged that the parties have reaffirmed and formalized their commitment, made in the context of the Pretoria negotiations of 2005, that all signatories of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement are eligible to stand as candidates in the forthcoming elections, which is crucial for the credibility and transparency of the electoral process.

49. The progress made so far in the identification and voter registration operations, which resulted in the enrolment of more than 6.4 million Ivorians by the end of June, and the ongoing pre-electoral campaigning activities undertaken by the Ivorian political leaders in a positive political environment, provide ground for optimism. The absence of any major incident during the identification and voter registration process represents a significant achievement and, hopefully, a positive indication also for the future stages of the electoral process. Technical challenges, for example in the process for the biometric validation of the identification and voter registration data, need to be urgently addressed.

50. In moving forward, it is important that the Ivorian parties sustain the progress achieved so far and complete, in a timely manner, the remaining stages of the peace process. The parties should also preserve the prevailing positive political climate. It

is my hope that any disputes that may arise before the elections, including on the provisional list of voters, are resolved in the spirit of dialogue that has been the hallmark of the Ouagadougou agreements.

51. The Ivorian parties and the Chairman of the Independent Electoral Commission have affirmed that the holding of the presidential elections by 29 November is technically feasible. In this regard, I welcome the assurances given by all the parties to the Under-Secretary-General for peacekeeping operations during his recent visit to Côte d'Ivoire, that no insurmountable technical obstacle to the holding of the first round of the presidential elections on 29 November was foreseen and I also note that all parties indicated to him that elections could be held also without the full implementation of the remaining tasks under the reunification agenda.

52. However, it is the political will and calculations of the main Ivorian political players that will ultimately determine whether or not the election date will be respected. It is also important that the parties continue to make steady progress on the reunification agenda, in particular by advancing the implementation of the fourth supplementary agreement to the Ouagadougou Agreement. Some of the processes set out in this agreement would indeed help create the conditions conducive to the organization of credible and secure presidential elections and lay the foundation for lasting peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire. Limited progress in the crucial transfer of authority from the Forces nouvelles zone commanders to the *corps préfectoral*, despite the ceremony to launch this process held in Bouaké on 26 May, in the deployment of joint police and gendarmerie units of the Forces nouvelles and the Ivorian defence and security forces throughout the country to secure the electoral process, and in the centralization of the treasury remains a concern.

53. It may be unrealistic to expect all of the reunification-related tasks, as per the provisions of the fourth supplementary agreement to the Ouagadougou Agreement, to be implemented two months prior to the 29 November elections. Thus, the reunification issue will likely remain a key challenge after the elections. I call on all the parties to pursue these efforts through continued dialogue, with the support of the Facilitator, including on ways to streamline the provisions of the fourth supplementary agreement and ensure that the reunification process does not compromise the 29 November election date.

54. Since the start of the crisis in 2002, the Ivorian parties have already missed two dates set for the holding of the presidential elections in 2005 and 2008. The 29 November elections will therefore test the credibility of the peace process and the ability of the Ivorian parties to honour their commitments. Failure to respect this date may cost the Ivorian parties the goodwill and trust of their international partners, who have invested significant resources to ensure the successful and timely completion of key tasks set out in the Ouagadougou Agreement and supplementary agreements. I therefore urge the Ivorian parties to respect the elections date and to ensure that the elections are open, free, fair and transparent. Their successful conduct will place Côte d'Ivoire on the path to reclaim its place as a pillar of stability, democracy and development in the subregion.

55. The holding of open, free, fair and transparent elections in Côte d'Ivoire will also constitute a key benchmark that may provide a basis for devising an exit strategy for UNOCI. While UNOCI and the United Nations country team are already working on arrangements for the transition from peacekeeping to post-conflict

recovery and development, these arrangements will be implemented only after thorough consultations with the Ivorian Government after the elections.

56. The long-term stability of Côte d'Ivoire will also depend on the ability of the Ivorian parties and leadership, both before and after the November elections, to address those issues that were at the core of the Ivorian crisis. In this regard, it is my hope that the successful conduct of the identification process, so far, will contribute to resolving one of the main sources of the crisis. The reform of the security sector is another key issue that needs to be addressed in order to establish durable peace in Côte d'Ivoire. UNOCI will, in line with its mandate, further assist the Ivorian parties in their efforts to move security sector reform forward.

57. UNOCI will also continue to work with the national institutions, the Facilitator and other international partners to help overcome technical and logistical challenges that may impact on the overall implementation of the Ouagadougou Agreement. The Mission will continue to assist the Ivorian authorities in maintaining a secure environment for the peace process, and the electoral process in particular, through its deterrent military presence, and to monitor and investigate human rights violations, with a view to helping the efforts to end impunity, with particular focus on helping to combat violence against women and children.

58. I therefore recommend that the mandate of UNOCI be extended by six months, through 31 January 2010.

59. In conclusion, I would like to thank my Special Representative for Côte d'Ivoire, Y. J. Choi, and all UNOCI military, police and civilian personnel for their continued commitment to supporting the peace process. I am also grateful to the Facilitator of the Ivorian peace process, Blaise Compaoré, President of Burkina Faso, for his facilitation efforts. Finally, I thank all troop- and police-contributing countries, ECOWAS, the African Union, the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, humanitarian organizations and multilateral and bilateral donors, as well as international and local non-governmental organizations, for their important contributions to the return of peace and stability to Côte d'Ivoire.

Annex I

Benchmarks and indicators of progress in key areas of the Ouagadougou Agreement and its supplementary agreements

Benchmarks	*Indicators of progress*	*Timeline (2009)*	*Status of implementation*
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants/dismantling of the militias	• Profiling and cantonment of 5,000 Forces nouvelles elements at four sites in the north	29 September	• Partially in progress
	• Deployment of 8,000 mixed brigade police and gendarmerie elements under supervision of the integrated command centre		• Under way but at slow pace
	• Storage of weapons by the integrated command centre under the supervision of the impartial forces		• Partially in progress and partially under negotiation
	• Profiling and dismantling of militia groups		• In progress
	• Payment of $1,000 demobilization package to former combatants and militias		• Under negotiation
	• Reinsertion of demobilized combatants and militias		• Partially in progress and partially under negotiation
Elections	• Identification and voter registration	30 June	• Completed
	• Reconstitution of lost or destroyed civil registers		• Completed
	• Provision of security during the electoral process by the integrated command centre with the support of UNOCI		• Partially in progress
	• Establishment of the provisional and final voters lists	Early August and September	• Partially in progress

Benchmarks	*Indicators of progress*	*Timeline (2009)*	*Status of implementation*
	• Publication of the final electoral list and elaboration of the new electoral map	September	
	• Production and distribution of national identity and voter's cards	October and November	
	• Preparation of the 11,000 voting sites, including transportation of the sensitive and non-sensitive electoral cargo to the sites	November	
	• Electoral campaign	November	
	• Polling and announcement of election results	29 November and early December	
Complete restoration of State authority	• Effective and complete redeployment of the *corps préfectoral*		• Partially in progress
	• Transfer of authority from zone commanders to the *corps préfectoral*		• Formally completed
	• Centralization of the treasury in the north		• Partially in progress
	• Deployment of mixed police and gendarmerie units in the north		• Under negotiation
	• Deployment of magistrates and court clerks supported by the judicial police, expected to play a role in adjudicating electoral disputes and civil law matters		• Partially in progress and partially under negotiation
	• Deployment of correction officers and prison directors		• Partially in progress and partially under negotiation
	• Deployment of other civil servants, including agents of line ministries		• Under way but at slow pace

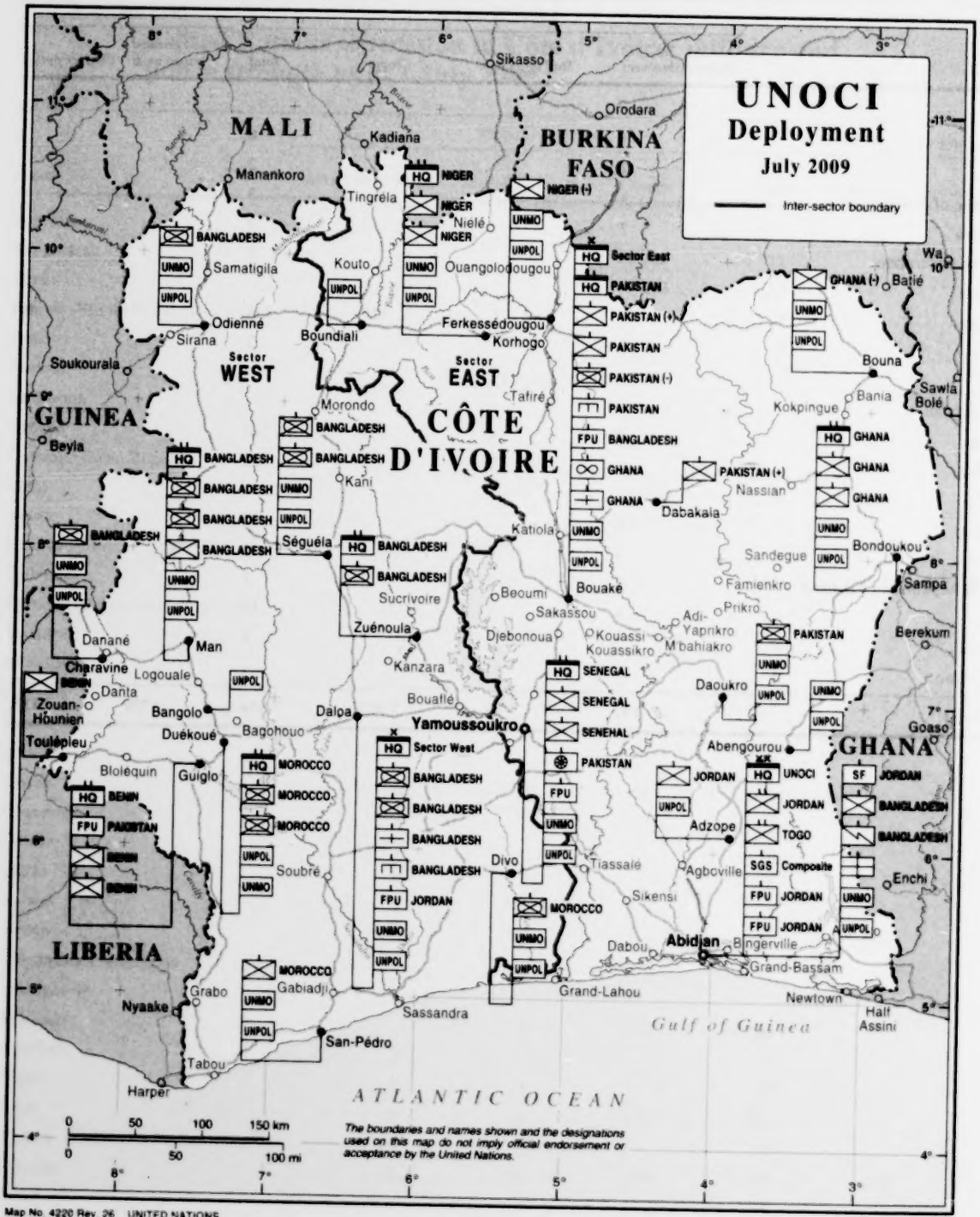
Benchmarks	*Indicators of progress*	*Timeline (2009)*	*Status of implementation*
Commencement of security sector reform	• Negotiations on reunification issues		• Partially in progress
	• Adoption of all relevant decrees governing the reunification of the two armies		• Pending
	• Full operationalization of the integrated command centre		• Under way but at slow pace
	• Integration of Forces nouvelles elements recruited in 2001 in the new national army		• In progress
	• Deployment of mixed police and gendarmerie units for securing the electoral process		• Under way but at slow pace

Annex II

United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire: military and police strength as at 1 July 2009

	Military component				*Police components*	
Country	*Military observers*	*Staff officers*	*Troops*	*Total*	*Formed police units*	*Civilian police*
Argentina						3
Bangladesh	14	10	2 708	2 732	250	4
Benin	6	9	419	434		48
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	4			4		
Brazil	4	3		7		
Burundi						21
Cameroon						37
Canada						9
Central African Republic						9
Chad	3			3		26
China	7			7		
Croatia	2			2		
Djibouti						52
Democratic Republic of the Congo						20
Ecuador	2			2		
El Salvador	3			3		
Ethiopia	3			3		
France	2	9		11		10
Gambia	3			3		
Ghana	6	7	535	548		15
Guatemala	5			5		
Guinea	2			2		
India	8			8		
Ireland	2			2		
Jordan	7	12	1 048	1 067	375	10
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya						2
Madagascar						
Morocco		3	723	726		
Namibia	2			2		
Nepal	2	1		3		
Niger	6	4	382	392		59
Nigeria	10			10		
Pakistan	12	11	1 126	1 149	125	1
Paraguay	8	2		10		

Country	Military component				Police components	
	Military observers	Staff officers	Troops	Total	Formed police units	Civilian police
Peru						3
Philippines	3	3		6		
Poland	2			2		
Republic of Moldova	3			3		
Romania	7			7		
Russian Federation	8			8		
Rwanda						49
Senegal	11	6	321	338		
Serbia	3			3		
Spain						4
Switzerland						20
Togo	7	4	309	320		
Tunisia	7	3		10		
Turkey						17
Uruguay	2			2		4
Uganda	3	1		4		
United Republic of Tanzania	1	2		3		
Yemen	9	1		10		10
Zambia	2			2		
Zimbabwe	1			1		
Total	**192**	**91**	**7 571**	**7 854**	**750**	**433**


UNOCI
Deployment
July 2009
Inter-sector boundary
MALI
BURKINA FASO
GUINEA
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
LIBERIA
GHANA
Sector WEST
Sector EAST
Sikasso
Orodara
Kadiana
Manankoro
Tingréla
Nielé
Samatigila
Kouto
Ouangolodougou
Odienné
Sirana
Boundiali
Ferkessédougou
Korhogo
Soukourala
Tafiré
Morondo
Kani
Séguéla
Katiola
Dabakala
Nassian
Kokpingue
Bouna
Batié
Wa
Sawla
Bolé
Bondoukou
Sandegue
Famienkro
Sampa
Beyla
Danané
Man
Charavine
Logouale
Danta
Zouan-Hounien
Toulépleu
Bangolo
Duékoué
Bagohouo
Guiglo
Blolequin
Soubré
Zuénoula
Sucrivoire
Beoumi
Bouaké
Sakassou
Djebonoua
Kouassi Kouassikro
Adi-Yaprikro
Mbahiakro
Prikro
Daoukro
Berekum
Goaso
Kanzara
Bouaflé
Daloa
Yamoussoukro
Abengourou
Adzope
Agboville
Divo
Tiassalé
Sikensi
Dabou
Abidjan
Bingerville
Grand-Bassam
Grand-Lahou
Newtown
Half Assini
Enchi
Gulf of Guinea
Gabiadji
Sassandra
San-Pédro
Grabo
Nyaake
Tabou
Harper
ATLANTIC OCEAN
0 50 100 150 km
0 50 100 mi
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Map No. 4220 Rev. 26 UNITED NATIONS
July 2009
Department of Field Support
Cartographic Section

United Nations S/2009/345

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 July 2009

Original: English

Identical letters dated 8 July 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter that represents the position of the Syrian Arab Republic on the tenth report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) (see annex).

I would highly appreciate if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council before the date of discussion of the above-mentioned report by the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

09-39707 (E) 080709 090709

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 8 July 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith two letters addressed to the United Nations Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council concerning the position of the Syrian Arab Republic on the tenth biannual report of the Secretary-General on implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) (S/2009/330).

1. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has consistently expressed its complete respect for Lebanese sovereignty and has unfailingly provided all kinds of support and assistance to the Lebanese Government in securing its authority and sovereignty over all parts of its territory. Syria has also provided all types of support for building the capacities of and training the Lebanese Army, with a view to reinforcing its national role and enabling it to defend its territory and resist the various Israeli onslaughts, acts of aggression and invasions to which Lebanon is subjected.

2. On 11 August 2006, following the iniquitous Israeli onslaught on Lebanese territory in July 2006, the Security Council adopted resolution 1701 (2006) with the aim of halting the Israeli attacks on Lebanon which targeted various parts of the country and its infrastructure, thereby devastating security and stability in Lebanon and the safety of its citizens. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic is therefore astonished that the Secretary-General and his special representative should drag the name of Syria into the current report on implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), because that country is not involved in the resolution: those concerned with its implementation are Israel and Lebanon.

3. Relations between Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic have recently perceptibly improved. The Damascus summit held by President Bashar Al-Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, and President Michel Sleiman, President of Lebanon, on 13 and 14 August 2008, gave positive impetus to those relations. During the summit, it was agreed that there should be diplomatic relations between the two countries and embassies opened; that borders should be delineated and precisely defined; and that the issue of missing Lebanese and Syrian nationals should be addressed. The recent progress made in relations between Syria and Lebanon is the outcome of a recognition by both countries of the inevitability of those relations if their interests are to be served. Other parties should not interfere in the developing progress of that relationship in case the achievements that have been realized in that regard are put in jeopardy. The Syrian Arab Republic is continuing to firmly establish the relationship and to support and maintain the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, including support for Lebanese National Dialogue.

4. Once again, the Syrian Arab Republic is surprised that the report of the Secretary-General should consider issues that are purely bilateral in nature and with regard to which only the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon may take any decisions.

5. The question of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two friendly countries of the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon and their exchange of ambassadors is a bilateral issue that concerns the sovereignty of each of those two countries. It has nothing to do with implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006). The leadership of both countries have taken the requisite measures in that regard.

6. Pursuant to the agreement reached by the two Presidents, Syria, for its part, and to the best of its ability, has taken a number of measures designed to guarantee the security of the Syro-Lebanese borders and prevent smuggling. In coordination with the relevant Lebanese authorities, Syria has deployed its forces along the northern border with Lebanon, with a view to securing that border and maintaining the security of both Syria and Lebanon.

7. With regard to the delineation and determination of the Syro-Lebanese borders, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reiterates its affirmation that the issue concerns the authorities in Syria and Lebanon. In numerous letters addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, Syria has expressed its willingness to delineate and determine the Syro-Lebanese borders, starting from the north and finishing in the south. The process of determining the border in the Shab'a Farms is difficult because of the Israeli occupation of those territories. That section cannot be mapped until Israeli has withdrawn. The United Nations and the international community should bring pressure to bear on Israel, which is violating the provisions of resolution 1701 (2006).

8. It is further cause for surprise that the Secretary-General should repeatedly raise the issue of the delineation and determination of the Syro-Lebanese borders, apparently oblivious of a more serious issue, namely, the fact that the security and stability of Lebanon are threatened on a continual and daily basis by the continued occupation by Israel of the Shab'a Farms. The Secretary-General merely expresses concern over that continuing occupation, rather than calling for Israel's immediate withdrawal, without delay, from Lebanese territory, pursuant to the provisions of resolution 1701 (2006) and the relevant United Nations resolutions.

9. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic affirms that the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, both within and beyond the Palestinian camps, is a purely Lebanese-Palestinian issue that is governed by the Cairo Agreement that was signed by both sides in 1969. Syria has nothing to do with matters of that type.

10. The fact that the report raises the issue of continued arms smuggling into Lebanon contradicts paragraph 49 of the report itself, which states that the Government of Lebanon and its agencies have not reported to the United Nations any incidents of arms smuggling into Lebanon. It also contradicts what was stated in the second report of the Border Assessment Team, which affirmed that there were no instances of the smuggling of arms or combatants across the borders. It further conflicts with statements made by senior Lebanese officials, who have denied the existence of any such activities. We do not believe that it is acceptable for the Secretariat to continue to rely on Israeli reports that are proven to have no credibility and are prompted by political considerations.

11. The fact that the report relies on Israeli allegations in respect of many issues is unacceptable for a number of reasons, including the fact that those allegations are made by an enemy State, lack any proof or hard facts and provide Israel with

unacceptable justification for continuing its aggression against fraternal Lebanon, going to extremes in its violations of Lebanese territory and airspace and shirking implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006).

12. The fact that the United Nations ignores the facts has encouraged Israel to continue to perpetrate violations and attacks against Lebanon in a manner that seriously threatens that country's sovereignty, security and stability, as recent events in Lebanon have demonstrated: the pertinent Lebanese authorities have uncovered and broken up many Israeli spy networks that were operating in Lebanon. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic is astonished by the position of the United Nations Secretary-General with regard to those spy networks, which he describes as "alleged", albeit 14 arrested Lebanese nationals have been brought before the court on charges of collaborating with Israel in blatant violation of resolution 1701 (2006).

13. Finally, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic welcomes the call of the United Nations Secretary-General for all possible efforts to be exerted to achieve a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, on the basis of the implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338(1973), and affirms the need for the United Nations to play its part in achieving that aim.

United Nations S/2009/346

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 July 2009

Original: English

Letter dated 6 July 2009 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI), which was established on 14 August 2003 in accordance with Security Council resolution 1500 (2003).

Following the usual consultations, I would like to inform you that I intend to appoint Ad Melkert (the Netherlands) as my Special Representative for Iraq and Head of UNAMI. Mr. Melkert would succeed Staffan de Mistura (Sweden), who completed his assignment on 30 June 2009.

Mr. De Mistura served in Iraq for 18 months, and I would like to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation for his valuable leadership in a challenging security environment for the entire Mission.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Ban** Ki-moon

09-39651 (E) 090709

Please recycle

United Nations S/2009/347

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 July 2009

Original: English

Letter dated 8 July 2009 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 6 July 2009 (S/2009/346) concerning your intention to appoint Ad Melkert (the Netherlands) as your Special Representative for Iraq and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

(*Signed*) Ruhakana **Rugunda**
President of the Security Council

09-39663 (E) 090709

Please recycle

United Nations A/63/921–S/2009/348

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
8 July 2009
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-third session
Agenda item 15
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fourth year

Identical letters dated 6 July 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical table of the violations committed by Israel by air, sea and land during the month of June 2009 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 15, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

09-39721 (E) 090709 100709

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 6 July 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statistical table showing Israeli violations during June 2009

Air violations				*Land violations*						
Military jet	*Reconnaissance*	*Helicopter*	*Total*	*Sea violations*	*Military acts of aggression*	*Field violations*	*Encroachments*	*Total*	*Total violations*	*Total violations in previous month*
				Crossing of territorial waters, and firing of automatic-weapons rounds, flares and flare shells over territorial waters	Air raids, artillery shelling, shelling of military positions and important posts, attacks on and killing of civilians	Gunfire, launching of flare shells, dropping of artillery shells, infiltration and crossing of international borders	Threats and display of weapons, bulldozing of soil, placing of barbed wire and setting up of installations inside Lebanese territory			
13	29	—	42	3	—	12	3	15	60	44

United Nations A/63/922–S/2009/349

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
8 July 2009
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-third session
Agenda item 15
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fourth year

Identical letters dated 6 July 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical table of the violations committed by Israel from 22 to 30 June 2009 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 15, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

09-39676 (E) 090709 100709

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 6 July 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities from 22 to 30 June 2009, inclusive

Air violations

On 22 June 2009:

- At 0935 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa and flying north as far as Shikka.
- At 1005 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the occupied Shab'a Farms and flying north as far as Tripoli. All four aircraft circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1107 hours over Kafr Killa.

On 24 June 2009:

- Between 0700 and 1610 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and the South and left over Alma al-Sha'b.
- Between 1130 and 1210 hours, six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon and left over Alma al-Sha'b.
- Between 1635 and 1840 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and left over Naqurah.

On 25 June 2009:

- Between 2107 and 2300 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka and flying east as far as the Bsharri district. They circled over all regions of Lebanon and left over the sea off Naqurah.
- At 2253 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa and flying north as far as Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon and left at 0030 hours on 26 June 2009 over Naqurah.

On 26 June 2009:

- Between 0905 and 1740 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and left over Kafr Killa.

On 28 June 2009:

- Between 0700 and 1925 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and left over Naqurah.

On 30 June 2009:

– Between 1100 and 1150 hours, four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the occupied Shab'a Farms. They circled over Beirut and the South and left over Naqurah.

Sea violations

On 24 June 2009:

– At 2200 hours, the Israeli enemy, from its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, directed a searchlight for five seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters north of buoy No. 1, in the direction of the Lebanese General Security position.

On 27 June 2009:

– At 2245 hours, the Israeli enemy, from its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, directed a searchlight for five seconds some 50 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters in the direction of buoy No. 3.

On 28 June 2009:

– At 0030 hours, an Israeli enemy gunboat in the open sea within occupied Palestinian territorial waters off Ra's Naqurah directed medium-weapons fire towards Lebanese territorial waters, where two Lebanese fishing boats were approaching the line of buoys. No one was hurt.

Acts of aggression in the field

On 23 June 2009:

– Between 2215 and 2240 hours, the Israeli enemy, from its position in the Shtula settlement, on three occasions directed a searchlight for five seconds each time towards the Jabal Balat position of the Lebanese Army.

On 24 June 2009:

– Between 0800 and 1900 hours, messages were sent to certain civil and military land telephone lines to the effect that $10 million would be given to anyone with information on the Israeli soldiers missing in Lebanon.

On 25 June 2009:

– At 2140 hours, the Israeli enemy, from its position in the Zar'it barracks, on three occasions directed a searchlight for five seconds each time towards the Jabal Balat position of the Lebanese Army.

On 26 June 2009:

– Between 1400 and 1405 hours, computer-recorded telephone messages were received at the 621 Company Command position in Bitshay and the battalion leadership in Shama' which said that a reward of $10 million would be given to anyone with information on the missing Israeli soldiers and that information should be sent to the address in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that was given on the Internet. Contact details would be kept confidential.

On 27 June 2009:

- At 1200 hours, while Lebanese workmen were building pavements along the Kafr Killa-Al-'Udaysa road, an enemy Israeli patrol inside occupied Palestinian territory approached. The patrol comprised three jeeps carrying 15 men, who adopted threatening postures and demanded that the Lebanese workmen should stop working. At 1300 hours the enemy patrol left the area, heading for the occupied territories.

On 29 June 2009:

- At 2300 hours, the Israeli enemy, from its position in the Zar'it barracks, directed a searchlight for two minutes towards Lebanese territory.